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DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC) CHRONOLOGY OF SELECTED REPORTS, POLICY INSTRUMENTS, AND SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFFECTING FEDERAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION (STI), 1945-1990

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This technical report is a chronology that highlights the more significant events and achievements relating to DTIC and its role in providing STI from the information sources to the user community, 1945-1990.

14. SUBJECT TERMS

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FOREWORD

From its inception in 1945, by an ad-hoc task force to collect and catalog World War II scientific and technical documents (including captured German and Japanese technical documents), to the largest, unique, DoD technical information center for access to the products and services of the various DoD STINFO activities, the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) has emerged as an important element in the transfer of scientific and technical information (STI) to the information and research and development (R&D) communities.

This chronology highlights the more significant events of DTIC's history and its affects on federal STI from 1945 through 1990.

This paper is also being published as an addendum to the Chronology of Selected Literature, Reports, Policy Instruments, and Significant Events Affecting Federal Scientific and Technical Information (STI), 1945-1990, performed and sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA, NASA-TM-101622, Oct 91.

The following sources were used in preparing this technical report:

Annual Historical Summary, 1 July 1965 - 30 June 1966, AD 645 500

DDC: Origins and Milestones (in-house paper), 1926 - 1971 (updated to include 1972 - 1990)

Thesaurus of DDC Descriptors, Foreward, June 1966, AD A950 016

The Making of TEST Thesaurus of Engineering and Scientific Terms, Novemeber 1967, AD 661 001

Thesaurus of Engineering and Scientific Terms, 1967, AD 672 000

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GUIDE TO CHRONOLOGY ENTRIES

Individual entries in the Chronology are arranged by year. Each entry consists of the following information:

Year	The time when the event occurred. For example, 1982.
Event/Report/Policy Instrument	The action which took place; or the document, regulation, instruction or directive published. For example, How to Get It - A Guide to Defense-Related Information Resources, AD A110 000.
Author	The originator of the event, report, or policy instrument. For example, IDA.
Sponsor	The proponent of the event, report, or policy instrument. For example, DTIC.
Major findings, recommendations, significance	The description of the importance of the event, report, or policy instrument. For example, A reference tool to identify sources of,or to acquire government-published or -sponsored documents, maps, patents, specifications, standards and other resources of interest to the defense community.

DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC) CHRONOLOGY OF SELECTED REPORTS, POLICY INSTRUMENTS, AND SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFFECTING FEDERAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION (STI)
1945 - 1990

Year	Event/Report/ Policy Instrument	Author	Sponsor	Major Findings, Recommendations, Significance
1945	Air Documents Division took over WWII documents		US Army Air Corps (later USAF)	Air Documents Division of the Intelligence Department of HQ, Air Technical Service, at Wright Field, Dayton, OH (changed to Wright-Patterson AFB in 1948), took over some 800,000 documents from the European operation. Captured German and Japanese technical documents were added.
1947	Central Air Documents Office (CADO) established (created from Air Documents Division)		US Army Air Corps Navy	Established to collect, process, and distribute scientific and technical reports, including captured foreign documents. CADO collection included a quarter million technical reports dating back to WWI.
1951	Armed Services Technical Information Agency (ASTIA) established by the Secretary of Defense, George C. Marshall, under policy direction of the DoD Research and Development (R&D) Board and Management Control of the Secretary of the Air Force		DoD	Established to serve all three military departments and their contractors. Absorbed CADO and its Air Technical Index collection and the Navy Research Section of the Library of Congress (LC) and its Technical Information Pilot collection. Started with a collection of some 400,000 titles (received requests for 40,000 documents during FY 1951) The Navy Research Section of LC remained in Washington, DC, while ASTIA headquarters remained at Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, until 1958 when they consolidated their operations and moved to Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, VA.
1952	Publication of ASTIA Document Service Center Subject Heading List	ASTIA	ASTIA	First revised headings extended which included information in all fields of the sciences, research and technology.
1953	Tri-Service regulation for the operation of ASTIA promulgated. AFR 205-43, AR 380-60 and OPNAVINST 5510.17			The three Services become jointly involved in the operation and funding of ASTIA.

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1953	Formation of the Title Announcement Bulletin		ASTIA	Union of information contained in the Technical Information Pilot, published by LC, and the Technical Data Digest (TDD), established in 1926 as the Technical News Service and changed to the TDD in 1932, published by ASTIA. This was the first Defense consolidated announcement publication of newly accessioned documents.
1954	Joint funding of ASTIA discontinued			ASTIA funded by the Air Research and Development Command.
1955	Introduction of the X-System collection of documents			These were documents not previously cataloged by ASTIA and no longer available elsewhere. This collection consisted of approximately 50,000 documents of which 30,000 were not cataloged.
1957	Title Announcement Bulletin became the Technical Abstract Bulletin (TAB)		ASTIA	An announcement bulletin, published twice each month, of recently accessioned technical reports.
1958	ASTIA Operational Liaison Committee established with official representatives from the Army, Navy and Air Force			SEATO nations added to ASTIA's authorized foreign release service.
1959	Automation of ASTIA library files using IBM solid state 90 for search formulation			
1960	Thesaurus of ASTIA Descriptors		ASTIA	ASTIA's first machine-tailored vocabulary of scientific terminology.
1960	ASTIA expanded service to grantees and potential contractors of military departments		DoD	Broadened ASTIA's user community.
1960	DD 613 Management Data Summaries, provided to the military services on demand			
1961	ASTIA began to provide unclassified/unlimited reports in microfilm to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, for sale to the general public			The Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, was a clearinghouse for scientific and technical information where the general public could obtain all DoD unclassified/unlimited release reports it received.

Year	Event/Report/ Policy Instrument	Author	Sponsor	Major Findings, Recommendations, Significance
1962	DoD Directive 5100.36, DoD Technical Information Program		DoD	Established the DoD Scientific and Technical Information (STINFO) Program.
1962	Tri-Service Staff Representatives replaced the Army, Navy and Air Force ASTIA Operational Liaison Committee			
1963	DoD Instruction 5129.43, Assignment of Functions for the Defense Scientific and Technical Information Program		DoD	Established ASTIA as the DoD documentation center for scientific and technical information.
1963	DoD Instruction 5100.38, Defense Documentation Center for Scientific and Technical Information (DDC)		DoD	Expanded ASTIA's mission and renamed ASTIA as the Defense Documentation Center (DDC). Collection numbered nearly 700,000 titles and its annual requests for documents totaled more than a million.
1963	ASTIA Tri-Service Staff became the DDC Liaison Representatives			
1963	DDC became a field activity of the Defense Supply Agency (DSA) (renamed Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) in 1976)			This change was made after 18 years of Air Force operational control.
1964	Computer resident Technical Report (TR) Bibliographic Database established, using the UNIVAC 1107 *direct file batch processing for bibliographic printouts*		DDC	
1964	DDC Supplement to the Thesaurus of ASTIA Descriptors (Second Edition) published		ASTIA	This first supplement listed 800 new terms.
1964	Committee on Scientific and Technical Information (COSATI) Subject Category List, AD 612 200		Federal Council for Science & Technology	Government-wide guidance needed toward standardization to provide a base upon which any activity could build a more specific terminology, a selective distribution system by subject or a right-of-access system by subject.
1965	DoD Instruction 5200.21, Certification for Access to Scientific and Technical Information		DoD	Designated DDC as the central location for registration/certification for access to the products and services of the various DoD STINFO activities.

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1965	DoD Instruction 5100.38, Defense Documentation Center for Scientific and Technical Information (DDC), 29 Mar 65		DoD	Superseded 1963 DoDI 5100.38.
1965	DoD Instruction 7720.13, Reporting of Current Research and Exploratory Development at the Work Unit Level		DoD	Established the DoD RDT&E Work Unit Data Bank.
1966	DD 1498 Work Unit Data Bank established offline		DDC	Upgrade of DD 613 Management Data Summaries.
1966	DDC's mission extended by memorandum of 17 Jan 66, DDR&E		DoD	DDC performed processing and primary distribution within the U. S. of technical reports from certain foreign countries.
1966	Primary distribution of the Advisory Group of Aerospace Research and Development (AGARD) reports assigned to DDC by the Director of Technical Information, ODDR&E and by the Director, DSA			Primary as well as secondary distribution of classified AGARD reports within the U.S.
1966	Conversion from DDC Division/Section method of subject categorization to the Field/Group structure of the COSATI Subject Category List-DoD Extended, AD 624 000			This was a result of new and emerging technologies and to make all DoD databases compatible by subject area: response to a need for uniformity.
1966	DDC is assigned responsibility, within DoD, for activities relating to the development, coordination requirements, and recommendations pertaining to standard data elements and data codes to be used in the DoD Thesaurus of Engineering and Scientific Terms (TEST)		DDR&E/ONR	A technical thesaurus and a comprehensive up-to-date authority for terms used to describe scientific and technical subjects.
1966	Name changed from the Thesaurus of ASTIA Descriptors to the Thesaurus of DDC Descriptors, AD A950 015		DDC	Superseded DDC Supplement to the Thesaurus of ASTIA Descriptors (Second Edition), DDC Authorized Descriptors and Descriptor Hierarchies. New features included a hierarchical descriptor display and utilization of machine processing and computer programs for production.

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1967	DDC assumed responsibility for the continued surveillance and maintenance of TEST as recommended by ONR to DDR&E			
1967	Machine-Aided Indexing (MAI) idea conceived by a DDC employee	DDC		The idea was to have the computer assign a limited number of controlled subject terms to machine readable text. The database and the terms used by the searcher would be in the natural language of the searcher.
1968	Defense RDT&E Online System (DROLS) initiated as an experimental online system		DDC	Contained the TR Bibliographic Database and the Work Unit Information System (WUIS).
1968	DDC assumed responsibility for establishing and maintaining the DoD Studies and Analyses Data Bank			
1970	The Current Awareness Bibliography (CAB) program became operational		DDC	The CAB program automatically provided bibliographies of newly accessioned technical reports based on a participant's interest profile.
1970	The Automatic Magnetic Tape Dissemination (AMTD) program became operational		DDC	AMTD provided citations on a semi-monthly basis for all DDC-accessioned reports received during the preceding cycle (TAB on magnetic tape).
1970	Publication of the Referral Data Bank Directory of the Defense Documentation Center, AD 712 800		DDC	Contained descriptions of more than 180 scientific and technical information sources operated or supported by the Department of Defense or other Federal agencies.
1971	The Automatic Document Distribution (ADD) Program became operational		DDC	The ADD program automatically provided microfiche copies of newly accessioned technical reports based on a participant's interest profile, need-to-know and distribution limitations.
1971	Recurring Reports became operational		DDC	A customized product composed of Work Units (or Independent Research and Development (IR&D) information (added in 1975)) based on the subject needs of the user. It could be produced on a monthly, quarterly, semiannual or annual basis.

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1972	DROLS became operational with 15 classified remote terminals in operation, all DoD		DDC	Contained the TR Bibliographic Database, the WUIS and Program Planning Database.
1973	DDC hosted a meeting of Government agencies producing microforms			Attention focused on technical aspects of film deterioration and lack of standards for storage of nonsilver film. Plan of action was initiated.
1973	First unclassified remote terminal connected to DROLS		DDC	Activated for training and final tests at the Metals and Ceramics Information Center, Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, OH.
1974	DDC Administrator appointed to AGARD Panel			DDC Administrator represented DoD as a member of the Technical Information Panel of AGARD.
1974	Name changed from the Thesaurus of DDC Descriptors to the DDC Retrieval and Indexing Terminology (DRIT), AD 773 300		DDC	DRIT was a thesaurus established for standardized posting terms. It also showed hierarchical arrangement of vocabulary.
1975	The Independent Research and Development (IR&D) Database was added to DROLS		DDC	Proprietary information was made available to DoD and other OUSDR&E-approved government organizations which had classified dedicated access.
1977	The Shared Bibliographic Input Experiment (SBIE) was initiated		DDC	SBIE was established as an experiment to input online document descriptive records into the system from DROLS terminals at user sites.
1978	Cataloging manual was prepared for AGARD			DDC prepared a manual on descriptive cataloging for inclusion in a 12-volume documentation practices manual at the request of AGARD.
1978	DDC Administrator was appointed as U.S. Coordinator for the AGARD Technical Information Panel			
1979	DDC became the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) by DLA General Order 14-79		DoD	Expanded DTIC's mission in the provision of STI.

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1979	DoD instruction 5200.21, Certification for Access to Scientific and Technical Information, Dec 68, was cancelled and replaced by DoD Instruction 5200.21, Dissemination of DoD Technical Information, Sep 79			Provided policy and assigned responsibility for the dissemination of DoD technical information. Certification procedures for access to DoD scientific and technical information became enclosure 3. It consolidated parts of DoDI 5100.38 and supplemented DoDD 5100.36.
1979	DTIC began using Machine-Aided Indexing for technical report accessions		DTIC	This process assisted in standardizing term selections for new reports.
1980	AD Hoc Expert Group on Information Flow met			DTIC, along with the Departments of Energy (DoE), Commerce (DoC), State, Agriculture; National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the National Science Foundation, prepared information transfer recommendations leading to a U.S. policy and position at the 1981 UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.
1980	DTIC increased availability and ease of transfer of technical report data		DTIC	Improvements allowed descriptive data related to classified technical reports to be made available in unclassified versions, online and in paper copy.
1980	DROLS service became available through direct dial as well as Tymnet (22 users at this time)		DTIC	Allowed use of a variety of terminals that employed the standard ASCII asynchronous protocol. Unclassified dial-up service and Tymnet greatly reduced communication costs for new users of DROLS.
1980	The Resource Sharing Advisory Group (RSAG) charter was signed by the DTIC Administrator			The group was formed to provide advice and make recommendations on matters dealing with the DTIC Shared Cataloging program and other resource sharing activities.
1980	The Information Analysis Centers (IACs) became part of DTIC's mission		DoD	IACs were centers for the analysis of scientific and technical information in specialized subject areas.
1981	DoD Directive 5100.36, DoD Scientific and Technical Information Program, 2 Oct 81		DoD	Superseded 1965 DoDI 5100.38, Defense Documentation Center for Scientific and Technical Information (DDC). DoDD 5100.36 included the charter for DTIC's mission and responsibilities.

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1981	Canadian government became first foreign government to access DROLS	DTIC		
1982	Local Automation Model (LAM) idea conceived by a DTIC employee	DTIC		An integrated library system with remote data system interface capabilities.
1982	How to Get It--A Guide to Defense-Related Information Resources, AD A110 000, was published	IDA	DTIC	A reference tool to identify sources of,or to acquire government-published or -sponsored documents, maps, patents, specifications, standards and other resources of interest to the defense community.
1983	DoD Directive 3200.12, DoD Scientific and Technical Information Program		DoD	Superseded 1981 DoDD 5100.36, DoD Scientific and Technical Information Program (STIP), and established a series of DoD publications related to the STIP.
1983	Joint Agency Data Element Dictionary was compiled			DTIC, the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), DoE, NASA and the Government Printing Office, compiled the Joint Agency Data Element Dictionary (DED). DED contained individual agency data element descriptions and a consolidated index; facilitated resource sharing.
1983	DLA/DTIC assumed administrative/operational responsibility for the Manpower and Training Research Information System (MATRIS)		OUSD/RE OASD/FM&P	A management support database which contained a collection of unclassified information on people-related research (manpower and personnel, education and training, human factors engineering and simulation and training devices) sponsored by DoD.
1984	Directory of DoD-Sponsored R&D Data Bases, AD B085 600, was published		DTIC	A unified reference source to R&D databases within DoD. The directory also facilitated resource sharing, networking and identification of technical experts.
1985	The Shared Bibliographic Input Experiment became operational as the Shared Bibliographic Input Network			Enabled users to input, online, their descriptive and subject cataloging data for technical reports.

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1985	CENDI charter was signed by member organizations		DoC DoE NASA DoD	The federal Departments of Commerce, Energy, NASA, and Defense was a group created to discuss common STI goals and procedures.
1985	DoD 3200.12-R-2, Centers for Analysis of Scientific and Technical Information replaced and cancelled DoDI 5100.45, Centers for Analysis of Scientific and Technical Information, 28 Jul 64		USDRE	Prescribed procedures to be followed by all DoD components in establishing, operating and administering DoD IACs within the framework of the DoD STIP.
1985	Guidelines for Descriptive Cataloging of Reports, AD A160 409, published by CENDI		DTIC NASA NTIS DoE	CENDI-sponsored revision of the COSATI guidelines; defined and streamlined exchange between the CENDI agencies.
1986	The Technical Reports Awareness Circular (TRAC) replaced the Technical Abstract Bulletin (TAB)		DTIC	TRAC was a monthly unclassified publication available to all DTIC users. It contained citations to the latest unclassified and classified technical reports.
1986	Subject Categorization Guide for Defense Science and Technology, AD A172 650, replaced the COSATI Subject Category List (DoD-Modified), 1965			This new publication was the result of the need for clearer lines of demarcation among emerging technologies and between theory and militarily-sensitive applications, along with the need to categorize the new areas of scientific and technical interest.
1986	CENDI institutionalized by a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among participants		DoC DoE NASA DoD NLM	The MOU marked the formal establishment of CENDI and the National Library of Medicine accepted their invitation to become a member.
1987	NATO Scientific and Technical Information Service (NSTIS)			DTIC, in cooperation with NATO HQ and the AGARD Technical Information Panel, sponsored a study of NATO's requirements for scientific and technical information.

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1988	ANSI Standard Z39.18, Scientific and Technical Reports: Organization, Preparation and Production replaced MIL-STD 847B		ANSI	American National Standards Institute standard for formatting technical reports was adopted; military standard became obsolete.
1988	SearchMAESTRO became operational		DTIC	DTIC's menu-driven search tool designed to help DoD end-users access more than 800 commercial and government databases covering a broad range of subjects.
1988	DoD Gateway Information System (DGIS) became operational		DTIC	DGIS was a multi-faceted development project which allowed the user to automatically access heterogeneous remote sources through one access method, download information to a central node, analyze and manipulate the data and order the source documents.
1988	DTIC developed the TR Database on CD-ROM prototype		DTIC	It contained unclassified bibliographic citations with abstracts for technical reports, patent applications and conference papers accessioned from Jan 82 to Sep 88.
1989	DTIC Thesaurus selected as a basis for the NATO Thesaurus		DTIC	NATO used the DTIC Thesaurus for indexing its document collection, therefore, making NATO and DTIC compatible.
1989	DTIC hosted the DoD Scientific and Technical Information Program (STIP) Working Group			The purpose of the STIP Working Group was to examine the future of the DoD STIP in the electronic age and make recommendations for DoD-wide plans for the future.
1989	TRAC abolished at the end of CY 1989		DTIC	In order to make TRAC an unclassified publication, a subject index was not included. Lack of a subject index caused a significant drop in subscriptions.
1990	DTIC provided operational management and partial funding for 14 contractor-operated IACs supporting DoD research, engineering and logistics programs in selected subject areas			
1990	DTIC contained nearly two million scientific and technical reports in its collection			

Year	Event/Report/ Policy Instrument	Author	Sponsor	Major Findings, Recommendations, Significance
1990	Name changed from DRIT to DTIC Thesaurus, AD A226 000		DTIC	A tool used to index and retrieve scientific and technical information from DTIC's various databases and to assist DTIC's users in their information storage and retrieval operations.
1990	Scientific and Technical Information Library System (STILAS) resulted from the LAM project			An integrated library system with special features targeted for DoD technical libraries. It searched remote databases and the local system simultaneously and was specifically designed to upload DoD technical report records to DROLS.
1990	MOU was signed establishing procedures for requests for DTIC AD-numbered documents to be submitted directly to DTIC by the governments of Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom	DoD Military Services	DoD Military Services	This procedure created a line of document transfer between the foreign governments and DTIC. All requests for AD-numbered limited documents were were submitted directly to the Military Services and the Defense Intelligence Agency, through DTIC.
1990	Expanded the Report Selection Criteria to include subject-related, non-DoD-sponsored reports			
1990	Distribution to DTIC users of copyrighted material that was funded by the U.S. Federal Government			